

## UNITED STATES LEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE **Patent and Trademark Office**

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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. FIRST NAMED INVENTOR FILING DATE APPLICATION NO. R 66263 12/24/96 KAO 08/773,677 **EXAMINER** A1M1/0825 MARCANTONI, P WELSH & KATZ 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA PAPER NUMBER **ART UNIT** 22ND FLOOR 11Ø8 CHICAGO IL 60606-3913

> DATE MAILED: 08/25/97

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

## Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/773,677 Applicant(s)

KAO et al.

Examiner

Paul Marcantoni

Group Art Unit 1108



This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	
Since this application is in condition for allowance except for in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935	
shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to plication to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extension 7 CFR 1.136(a).	o respond within the period for response will cause the
isposition of Claims	
	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	is/are allowed.
	is/are rejected.
☐ Claim(s)	
☐ Claims	
pplication Papers	
⊠ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing	Review, PTO-948.
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are objected	ed to by the Examiner.
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	is approved disapproved.
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.	•
iority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	
Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority t	
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of	the priority documents have been
☐ received.	
received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Num	
received in this national stage application from the	International Bureau (PCT hule 17.2(a)).
*Certified copies not received:  Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority	v under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
•	
ttachment(s)  Notice of References Cited, PTO-892	
	o(s). 6-7
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413	
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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rostoker et al., Mason et al., Pichat, Meegoda et al., or Detering et al in view of Lewis.

Rostoker et al. teach that a waste material such as contaminated soil is heated in a furnace to a molten state and then the molten material is cooled by quenching (see col.4, third paragraph and last paragraph and col.10, line 43 for quenching). Rostoker et al. further teach that this quenched glassy material may be added as a filler to concrete which contains cement and aggregate.

Mason et al. teach a method for processing wastes by glassifying the waste and teaches that it may be ground to form a glass frit. Note that a frit is ground glass so it must be ground or pulverized to comminute the particles.

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Pichat teaches a waste incineration process which is applicable to "all" types of waste by heating to 1000°C and adding a material containing calcium carbonate (i.e. CaO source), silicon oxide, aluminum oxide, iron oxide. Pichat further teaches that the material formed is non-crystalline (ie a glass or amorphous) and has hydraulic properties which makes it cementitious (all claims, and col.3, last paragraph).

Meegoda et al. teach a process for remediating Cr contaminated soil by ex-situ vitrification and teaches that this glassy material may be used as an aggregate for highway construction. It is old in the art and worth noting that concrete is one example of a highway material (see abstract).

Detering et al. teach a process wherein soil is contaminated intentionally for study with various metals and melted to produce a glassy product. Detering et al. teach that the material formed is environmentally safe (see abstract).

The references above would appear to differ from the presently claimed invention because they do not teach the specific glass composition of the applicants' claimed invention nor the fluxing agent. However, **Lewis** teaches a glass composition that contains the same ingredients in overlapping amounts. Note

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that the applicants' usage of "about" claim language permits some tolerance and about 17% can be construed to read upon 20%. It is the examiner's position that vitrification of waste such as contaminated soil is old in the art and the use of a specific glass composition would have been an obvious design choice for one of ordinary skill in the art because a multitude of glass compositions lead to an environmentally safe product containing waste that will not leach and cause possible contamination of the environment (i.e. groundwater).

Applicants are also referred to the references not cited above which have been cited of interest as relevant art available to applicants at the time of their invention.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul Marcantoni

whose telephone number is (703) 308-1196.

August 18, 1997

PAUL MARCANTONI PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 1100